

Showers Tonight and Wednesday; Cooler.

NUMBER 6687.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1910.

LAST EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT.

## FRESH HOPES FELT FOR AVIATION MEET AT COLLEGE PARK

Charter Granted American Aero Exhibition Company Revives Expectations.

## MEETING IS HELD BY INCORPORATORS

Three-Quarters of Stock of New Concern Will Be Placed on Market.

Washington hopes for an international aviation meeting were revived today when it was learned that in the closing sessions of the Maryland Legislature a special charter was granted the American Aero Exhibition Company, of College Park, Md., for that very purpose.

The incorporators of the new company are William H. Mason, of St. Paul, Minn.; Charles N. Joyce, the well-known hotel man, of Baltimore, and one of the leaders in the movement to have an international aviation meet at College Park; Frederick L. Fox, of Washington, D. C.; Robert E. Routh, of New York city, and William A. Stuart, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The charter is a broad one, granting the corporation the right to acquire real estate, to appoint its own policemen, to hold a county fair, to hold athletic exhibitions, and to carry on a general amusement enterprise. Its primary object is stated to be the encouragement of aviation meetings, and steps toward that fulfillment already have been taken.

Incorporators Meet.

The incorporators named in the legislative charter held a meeting yesterday and appointed Robert W. Wells, a prominent attorney of this city, a trustee to dispose of the first quarter of the capital stock of \$300,000 to be placed in the hands of George county, who have taken a lively interest in the enterprise and have been active in carrying it through thus far.

These men are expected to meet today or tomorrow and make their plans for the remainder of the stock will be put upon the market.

No liquor is to be sold on the grounds of the new company but that will not interfere with going to the races. The plans for a hotel and clubhouse for the accommodation of aviators, autoists and business men.

A proposition already is on foot to lay out a mile track for automobilists which can be used not only for racing but for testing and for private contests. The only track around Washington now available for such a purpose is the practically abandoned course at Annapolis, which was never originally designed for automobiles and is not especially well adapted to such races. It is thought that if this new track is kept in shape the year around there will be abundant calls for it.

The horse feature of the enterprise has not yet been thoroughly worked out, but it is planned to have a county fair with harness races, which always has been a great success in Maryland, and racing may be a part of the program at these fairs.

Advantages of Site.

Living between Baltimore and Washington and already having an international reputation as an aviation center, because of the school of instruction for army officers conducted there by the Wright brothers, College Park has distinct advantages as a central point for the gathering of the aviation interests of both the National Capital and its neighboring cities of Baltimore, both of which were bidders for the international meet and both of which lost largely because there was no one body to carry the affair through.

Washington aviators have been sounded on the proposition and many of them announced that they would support any enterprise which would put the Capital in a position to bid for the big men in the game. Among those present at the meeting last night were Dr. William W. Christman and Rexford Smith, both aviators and deeply interested in the project.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

The weather map presented two remarkable features this morning. One was the unprecedented occurrence of general and heavy frosts throughout the South as far as northern Ohio, with freezing temperature to the Georgia-Florida line, and the other was the westward development of Monday's disturbance, which is now central over southern Michigan, with a secondary development over central Illinois. Rains therefore continued from the Mississippi Valley eastward, while in the South rains and snows were followed by clearing weather.

Unsettled, rainy weather will continue tonight and Wednesday from the Lake region and upper Ohio Valley eastward, while in the South the weather will be generally fair with frost tonight that will probably extend again into extreme northern Florida.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.

Partly cloudy with showers tonight or Wednesday; light to moderate south to southwest winds.

TEMPERATURES.

8 a. m. 47  
9 a. m. 47  
10 a. m. 47  
11 a. m. 47  
12 m. 47  
1 p. m. 47  
2 p. m. 47  
3 p. m. 47

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises 5:08  
Sun sets 6:57  
Today—High tide, 8:11 a. m.; 9:42 p. m.  
Low tide, 3:29 a. m.; 3:56 p. m.  
Tomorrow—High tide, 8:48 a. m.; 10:18 p. m.  
Low tide, 3:51 a. m.; 4:34 p. m.

CONDITION OF THE WATER.

HAKPERS FERRY, Va., April 26.—Both rivers high and muddy this morning.

Flooring, G. Pine (No. 2), \$2.75 Per 100 ft. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.—Adv.

## CHEATING GROUSES HIGH LIVING COST, SAYS COL. HASKELL

Declares Most Food Manufacturers Put Out Short Weight Packages.

## RETAILERS UNABLE TO HELP THEMSELVES

Illegal Combinations Also Boost Prices and Boycott Dealers, It Is Asserted.

Short weight packages and secret agreements between wholesalers and retailers are responsible in a large measure, according to testimony given today before the House Committee on District of Columbia by Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District, and Colonel William C. Haskell, superintendent of weights and measures.

Dr. Woodward testified at length as to the conditions in the District of Columbia with regard to the manner in which the consumer is without recourse to the law when he pays for short weight bread, flour, and other necessities of life.

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania introduced in evidence a publication known as "The Direct Buyers' Journal," published at Birmingham, Ala., which has reproduced letters between wholesalers and retailers all of which showed, said Mr. Moore, that there is an association of dealers banded together not only to protect themselves, but also to decide what retailers should be allowed to sell the products of the manufacturers and to bar out the retailers who proved to be unsatisfactory competitors.

Cause of High Prices.

"Does not this organization juggle the prices," asked Mr. Moore, "and does not this juggling account in a large measure for the high cost of living?"

"I think," replied Dr. Woodward, "that this condition of affairs is largely responsible for the high prices."

Superintendent Haskell declared that there was no District law compelling the labeling of packages of food for the purpose of showing their weight and he regarded this as principally responsible for a condition which permitted the wholesaler and retailer to sell a consumer a much less quantity than the consumer supposes he is getting for his money.

Colonel Haskell said that his office was satisfied after many investigations that practically every package sold in grocery stores is from one to four ounces short of the weight which the purchaser is entitled to. He said that the only exception to this short weight which had ever come to his attention was in the case of one brand of sugar, every package of which he said is slightly in excess of the supposed weight.

Hucksters Cheat, He Says.

The witness said that his office experienced more trouble with irresponsible hucksters than with any other class of dealers in the District, and stated that only last week he had a complaint from a prominent physician whose wife bought two bushels of potatoes from a huckster. When the potatoes were measured, he found there was only one bushel and one peck of potatoes.

Representative Cox of Ohio, who introduced the bill, declared that the committee had no authority to con-

(Continued on Second Page.)

## ZOO'S CHIEF CLERK MARRIES BALTIMORE

Married by Father of Bride at the Methodist Church.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 26.—With her father, Methodist Minister H. H. Downs, daughter of the Rev. Howard F. Downs, of Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, was married at noon today to Herman F. Carl, chief clerk in the Government Zoological Department at Washington. The ceremony took place at Broadway Church, after which a reception was held at the home of the bride's father, Mrs. Miss Lucile Wright.

The bride wore a handsome white embroidered crepe satin wedding dress, trimmed with pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Margaret M. Tighe, who carried Golden Gate roses.

The bridesmaids were Misses Edith Spence, Selma Tell, Gladys Hutchinson, Roberta Clark, Bertha Foreman, and Blanche Holmes. Miss Lucile Wright, of Washington, was the flower girl.

The groom was attended by his brother, Harry Herbert, of Washington, and Carl H. Kottmann, of Washington, and Messrs. Frederick J. Green, Robert E. Ziegler, and Edward G. Cole, of Baltimore.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl will leave tonight for a trip to Bermuda. They will return in two or three weeks and reside at the Lanier apartments in Washington.

## POMP AND PRAISE MARK DEDICATION OF BUREAU'S HOME

President Taft and Andrew Carnegie Speak at Brilliant Exercises.

## CARDINAL GIBBONS OFFERS INVOCATION

New \$1,000,000 Building for Pan-American Bureau to Be Show Place of Capital.

Twenty-one American republics took possession today of the new \$750,000 building which Andrew Carnegie created for them overlooking Potomac Park. President Taft was there, and with the donor, planted a peace tree in the patio, or courtyard, as a memento of the auspicious event, and there was a distinguished crowd of diplomats and other notables. John Barrett, director, presided.

Cardinal Gibbons delivered the invocation and addresses were delivered by President Taft, Secretary of State Knox, former Secretary Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, and the Mexican ambassador, Francisco de la Barra, the latter on behalf of the Latin-American diplomatic corps. This evening the governing board of the Bureau of American Republics will give a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie.

The new institution represents an outlay of \$1,000,000, the greater portion of which was supplied by Mr. Carnegie. It is a beautiful structure of white marble of a combined classical and spanish type. One of its attractive features is the patio, filled with tropical plants and flowers from the various republics.

Escutcheons in Colors.

Upon the walls of the building are the escutcheons in colors of the American Republics with names of their heroes of war and peace. Andrew Carnegie calls it "a temple of peace, commerce, and friendship," and Senator Root once referred to it as "a capitol in the Capital of the United States of all the American nations."

The ceremony was a general blossoming forth of the common aspiration for peace and friendship. Not all the republics were represented, but that did not interfere with the speeches. Nicaragua, for example, was unrepresented. The Argentine, Bolivian, Chilean, and Ecuadorian representatives were, however, excessively cordial. But these little rifts in the brotherhood of republics made no difference.

Secretary of State Knox sounded the keynote of the exercises. He said: "The movement in whose contemplation we take part today has been exceptionally favored. The reason of its marvelous fertility is not far to seek. The soil was prepared 200 years ago when the colonists of Spanish America established free communities, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, following their northern brethren of the United States, and the peoples of that vast domain, from being dependents of a common motherland, became fellow-workers in the building up of a scheme of brotherhood. Surely, such a splendid era as this is, and the historical era is yet young. It is a happy coincidence that at this very time the centennial of the Republic of the United States is being commemorated by the independence they won a hundred years ago."

Andrew Carnegie Speaks.

Andrew Carnegie, in his address practically extended an invitation to Canada to join the brotherhood of nations. "Nor would we exclude from friendly co-operation," he said, "our growing neighbor of the North, who, entering the world of commerce, and for, and by the people, should share in the course of time, with the moral approval of the Republic, to enter the brotherhood, thus extending it over the entire continent, an area nearly four times as large as Europe. Surely such a splendid era as this is, and the historical era is yet young. It is a happy coincidence that at this very time the centennial of the Republic of the United States is being commemorated by the independence they won a hundred years ago."

In response to questions by Mr. Peary, Colonel Haskell said that only on rare occasions do purchasers of whisky get a pint bottle, and the quart is ordinarily three and four ounces short. He said that the only exception to this short weight which had ever come to his attention was in the case of one brand of sugar, every package of which he said is slightly in excess of the supposed weight.

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(Continued on Second Page.)

## IS SWEDISH COOKING AN AMERICAN INDUSTRY?

Momentous Question Facing Attorney General et al. Brought to Life by Retirement of White House Cook, and Recommendation of Cousin.

Is Swedish cooking an American industry to a great extent to demand protection under the contract labor law?

Polish question No. 657,761? No not at all, but the chances are it will be a mighty serious question with the honorable, the Attorney General of the United States and the honorable, the Solicitor General, ditto, ditto, to say nothing of the President of the same place, who needs the cook.

All this because the White House cook succumbed to the blandishments of a big policeman named Mulvey and is to quit the President's kitchen for a steady job as Mrs. Mulvey. In resigning from the Executive Mansion, the cook gave it a good name—went so far as to recommend the place to a cousin in Sweden and the President is considering the importation of the cousin. But the contract labor law appears to interfere.

Just how serious are the intentions of the President toward his former cook's relative in Sweden time alone will divulge, but labor union officials are not so reserved. They, through Secretary Francis Morris of the American Federation of Labor, cannot understand how the President can ever consider the importation of a cook from Sweden.

Mr. Morrison said he could not go into the details of the affair, because he did not know them, but he said the President ought to know all about the law and ought not to think of doing such a thing. The contract labor law is plain, and its provisions are not to be evaded.

This particular branch of the statutory law was designed to protect the laborer in America in the same way the tariff was evolved to protect the Sugar trust and other inanimate things. It states rather plainly and baldly that persons cannot be brought into this country under contract to labor in any way whatsoever, but will imperil the livelihood of the native-born laborer or any person employed in an American industry.

All of which President Taft knows as well as any man in the country—if not a little better, declares Mr. Morrison. But—and it is certainly strange how this but and fashion was adopted after the President set the example—there is one way the cook can come in, says Mr. Morrison, which all depends on the answer given to the big question:

Is Swedish cooking an American industry?

## In Clash Over Use of Elevator



PRINCESS PARLAGHY, Who Refused to Let Duchess of Manchester Ride in Hotel Elevator With Her.

## UPGES EXPOSITION FOR WASHINGTON

Bill Introduced Asking Appointment of Committee to Push Project.

A resolution calling for the appointment of a joint committee of fifteen members to consider the advisability of holding an exposition in Washington in 1915, was introduced in the House today by Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania. The resolution provides that five members of the committee shall be named by the President, five by the President of the Senate, and five by the Speaker of the House.

The resolution was presented by Mr. Moore in response to petitions by the various civic and trade organizations in Washington and is the direct outcome of a speech made by Representative Moore at the Commercial Club several months ago.

It is Mr. Moore's idea that at least one of the buildings for the proposed exposition should be a permanent structure.

"I believe," said Mr. Moore today, "that one of the buildings erected for the exposition, should the exposition be awarded to Washington, should be constructed with a view to having it remain a permanent structure for the purpose of providing a home for the Department of Commerce and Labor."

## AMERICANS FEAR SHIP THOUGHT LOST

Nicaraguan Leader's Troops Threaten to Sack Bluefields.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, April 26.—This city is in imminent danger of attack.

An army of 2,000 men under General Vasquez, commander-in-chief of the Madriz forces, is advancing on Bluefields in two columns from Greytown. Americans here are about to ask Washington to interfere again and keep the Madriz army from Bluefields.

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, April 26.—The steamer Aurora has been sunk with all hands—187 men—according to a report brought here by the sealing steamer Boothic, which has just arrived.

The Aurora has been missing since April 1. Though there are several vessels of that name, it is believed that the ship lost is a sealing steamer owned by the Consolidated Steam Fishing and Ice Company, of Grimsby, England. It is believed that she went down after crashing into an iceberg in a heavy fog.

No trace of her has been found since the first of the month.

Further reports are anxiously awaited from other vessels on the fishing banks.

Although no definite information regarding the fate of the Aurora has been obtained, according to the men of the Boothic, a thorough search has been made of all the waters where she would be likely to be found—in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the Labrador coast, as well as in Atlantic waters. Everything points to her loss.

It is possible that she underwent the same experience as the steamer Eric, which was towed here by the Boothic.



DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER, Formerly Miss Helen Zimmerman, Ordered From Hotel Lift at Princess' Command.

## PRINCESS PARLAGHY SORRY SHE MONOPOLIZED LIFT

Her Regrets for Turning Duchess of Manchester Out of Hotel Elevator Unofficially Intimated—Both Have Been Washington Visitors.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Little did the Princess Parlaghy suspect the gossip she would cause when she recently unwittingly refused to permit the Duchess of Manchester to ride in her elevator while she was in it.

The Duchess of Manchester was formerly Miss Helen Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, and was stopping at the Plaza until she and her husband left for Hyde Park, Long Island, to visit Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

It was expected that the duke and duchess would return to the Plaza today, where it was unofficially given out that now "the princess is sorry that she did not permit the Duchess of Manchester to ride upstairs in her elevator so often day."

The incident that caused all the trouble was that Princess Parlaghy, who has visited Washington at various times accompanied by large retinues of servants and various breeds of animals and feathered friends, gave orders that no one excepting her servants should ride in her elevator at the hotel when she was in it.

Several days ago the Duchess of Manchester stepped into the same elevator with the princess, neither knowing the identity. As the elevator began to move it was at once closed by the princess, by an eloquent nod, gave the high sign to servant number one, who passed it on to servant number two, and so on, until the elevator conductor got the news that the Duchess of Manchester was persona non grata in the elevator at that particular time.

She was asked to step out, which she did.

A few moments later her husband heard the story and became much wrought up. The intended trip to the Vanderbilt home prevented the duke from looking into the incident, which has spread all about town and set gossip tongues wagging and prophesying what will happen if the princess changes her mind and does not offer to let the duchess play in her back yard.

He will be eliminated after next fall as a political factor in New York. By reason of the fact he is to go on the bench, it is not expected he will cut much figure in the coming campaign in this State. The only factor taken here is that with Hughes eliminated, the hand of Roosevelt will be in unrestricted charge of the New York campaign.

Under Roosevelt will be men who are close to his confidence. It is expected, especially that Collector William Loeb, jr., will have a prominent part in the campaign. He may be chosen to lead it and it would cause no surprise here if he were picked on for the governorship.

Might Have Been President.

Governor Hughes' friends have looked on him as a man who would some day be nominated for President. His appointment to the Supreme Court removes him from such consideration.

Hughes had not been appointed, and had Mr. Hughes been re-nominated in 1912, Governor Hughes would undoubtedly have been a factor in the next Presidential pre-convention campaign.

The appointment of Governor Hughes has come as a surprise to the extent that it was not believed here he would accept the nomination. It is known that the President would tender him the place. But many of the admirers of Governor Hughes thought he would consider himself too poor to go on the bench at the present salary and that he would go into the practice of law again and earn some money for the support of his family in his old age.

Tired of Politics.

It appears, however, that Governor Hughes is tired of the turmoil of politics, for which he never had any great taste and that he had no liking for the idea of going back to New York city and building up a law practice again.

President Taft rendered the appointment to Governor Hughes April 22. Governor Hughes accepted by letter, dated April 24. The President himself had not been very sanguine that Governor Hughes would accept. He was anxious to have someone to fill the place of Justice Brewer, and at the Cabinet meeting last Friday it was the feeling of the members of the Cabinet that Governor Hughes was the man for the position.

The President received word of the acceptance at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and he lost no time in sending the nomination to the Senate. It was received by the Senate body about 10:30. The news soon spread around among the Senators and aroused great interest. It also soon found its way to the Supreme Court, and caused the justices to discuss it in animated fashion and favorably.

The nomination has gone to the Senate Judiciary Committee, where it will be ordered reported favorably without any great delay. It will then be confirmed by the Senate before the session of Congress ends, but not before the end of the May term of the Supreme Court. No opposition to confirmation is looked for.

The question which is being widely discussed by lawyers and members of Senate and House in general is whether, as Justice Governor Hughes will be lined up with the conservatives on the bench, or the liberals. In some quarters there is a fear that he will prove conservative.

This fear is based on the fact that

## TAFT'S SELECTION OF HUGHES HAILED AS HIS WISEST ACT

Appointment of New York Governor to Supreme Bench Commended.

## IT STARTS A NEW PARTY LINE-UP

Removes a Presidential Possibility and Makes Roosevelt Dominant in New York.

By JOHN SNURE.

Widespread commendation is heard in Washington today, among Republicans and Democrats alike, over the action of President Taft in appointing Gov. Charles F. Hughes, of New York, to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court left by the death of Justice David J. Brewer. It is doubtful if any act of Mr. Taft since he has been President has been so generally commended.

It is recognized everywhere that the appointment is one of tremendous importance. It is impossible as yet to estimate its consequences. It comes at a time when the Supreme Court has before it some of the greatest cases in its history. A rehearing has been ordered in the Standard Oil case and the Tobacco trust case, two cases that will call for interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law in many phases never passed on by the Supreme Court.

As Justice, Governor Hughes will participate in these cases. With the court about evenly divided, the question of how the cases will go may practically rest on him.

Important Pending Cases.

It is probable the validity of the Hepburn law will be passed on without his participation, but there will be railroad law controversies of the utmost moment before the court in no great length of time, especially if Congress passes the railroad bill which is now pending in both houses.

The next few years are likely to bring before the court cases involving the relations of the great corporations and combinations of wealth of more importance than at any previous time in the history of the country. How far Congress can go with constructive legislation and how far such questions will in the last analysis rest with the court. The income tax question may come before the court again at no distant date.

Effect on New York Politics.

Not only with respect to the question of how the appointment will affect the bench but on account of its political effect in New York State is the appointment of Governor Hughes one of the most unusual interest and importance. Governor Hughes will not go on the bench until the October term. He will be confirmed without delay, but will remain in the governorship through the year.

He will be eliminated after next fall as a political factor in New York. By reason of the fact he is to go on the bench, it is not expected he will cut much figure in the coming campaign in this State. The only factor taken here is that with Hughes eliminated, the hand of Roosevelt will be in unrestricted charge of the New York campaign.

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